ifficates of physicians and mildwives, and the denth certificates of hysicians.

2. Birth returns are so deficient as to show in 1904 (the year examined especially by your committee), an actual decrease in population of Richmond by an excess of 1,240 deaths over the number of birth. (Births reported, 636; deaths, 1,876), incomplete returns by physicians and midwives is, of course, the explanation of this.

3. While there is presumably no deficiency in the actual number of death certificates, (since no burial is permitted without one), the information contained in these certificates is very deficient.

4. Your committee recognizes the following purposes of death certificates:

(a) To prevent the connealing of death from criminal causes,

(b) To obtain necurate data from which, by comparison with the statistics of death in other communities, an idea of the local health situation may be obtained.

(c) To indicate what measures should

of death of the local health situation may be defined.

(c) To indicate what measures should be adopted to prevent or suppress dis-

FATAL MISTAKES.

costing tens of thousands of lives per

year. But it is a fact.

Every third or fourth person will admit "a little kidney trouble," We are suddenly waking up to the fact that the leaths from this cause are over 60,000 per year, and that it is Bright's Disease. Dr. Loomis of Belleyne Hospital, declares nine-tenths of people over 40 have some form of Bright's Disease, and the Health Tommissioner of Chicago, in October, 1904, showed that six per cent, of the

adult young of that city have it.

And the census shows that out of 18,612 deaths from kidney trouble in the year 1900, 58,748, over nine-tenths, were due to Bright's Disease.

What is to be done?
Simply this—No matter how mild your kidney trouble is, to be safe, treat it at more as Bright's Disease.
There is only one specific known vis

There is only one specific known, vis., Fulton's Renal Compound for Bright's Disease. Recovery is almost certain, nearly nine-tenths recovering. Ask for remarkable bookiet that includes no cases except those that were supposed to be incurable. This booklet is for thoughtful people.

THE DELINEATOR

Agent, or direct from the publishers, The Butterick Publishing Company, (Limited), Butterick Bldg., New York.

Of your newsdealer For May = Now Ready for Reading or any Butterick Get it for Her "15c a copy



\$18,000.0

was paid for this single four-page advertisement of "Jap-a-lac" in this issue of the Delineator.

OTHER advertisers wanted the same privilege. They knew that such an advertisement,—even though its price is the highest in all the history of advertising,—is cheap at the price.

THE DELINEATOR for May is on the stands to-day, "ready for your reading." No other mag-azine brings you such fresh, authentic and practical news of coming fashions, or gives you illustrations that tell so clearly and helpfully. The highest-salaried fashion artists

articles on the Sane, Sound View of the Pure Food Question—all combine to in the highest degree the ideal of "the magazine of greatest usefulness and greatest interest to woman." But

umns of their magazine. THE DE-

purse holder, with a thoroughness and care unequaled by any other maga-Manufacturers and retail mer-DELINEATOR more highly, and (thanks news of buying is edited), readers highly than those of any other

\$1.00 a year.

A third source of error in calculating the death rate arises from the arbitrary assumption of a population of 100,000. Which has been taken as this basis since 1896 with the exception of one

trary assumption of a population of 100,000, which has been taken as this basis since 1898 with the exception of one year.

7. As a result of all these factors, the published death rate for 1904 was stuted as 18,76 per thousand (based on 1,876 deaths and a population of 100,000), instead of 23,13 per thousand (based on 2,001 deaths found by your committee, and an estimated population of 86,614).

8. By an actual count of the death certificates on file in the office of the Board of Health your committee found that there were 2,001 deaths in 1904 in the city, after excluding all still-births and non-residents or those who had beyn in Richmond less than elx months. With a population of 88,614 and 2,001 deaths, the death rate was 23,13 per 1,000. The president of the Board of Health stated that he thought the death rate of Richmond about have been 18 per thousand. If he is correct, then there were 5,13 per thousand more deaths than there should have been, or 443 deaths. It is estimated that there is a total of about two years (730 days) sickness in a community for every death. Therefore if he is correct, in addition to the 482 unnecessary and preventable deaths, there must have been 1823,300 (443x730) days of unnecessary and preventable deaths, there must have been 323,300 (443x730) days of unnecessary and preventable deaths, there must have been of the statistics and the surroundings of other cities with Richmond, our death rate could be made even lower than 18 per thousand. Our high death rate is but the natural consequence of the lack of effort on our part to check disease.

(c) INFECTIOUS DISEASISS.

The attempt to control the spread of infectious diseases is indiced to the list, but so far this recommendation has not been adopted by the City Council.

3. The Board of Health has recommendation has not been adopted by the City Council.

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3. The Board of Health placards the front of the house in smallpox, diplications of the sease

Fulton's Renal Compound for Bright's Disease. Recovery is almost certain, nearly nine-tenths recovering. Ask for remarkable booklet that includes no cases except those that were supposed to be incurable. This booklet is for thoughful people.

Owens & Minor Drug Co., Richmond, Va.

The control of infectious diseases is notably deficient in the following respects: It is evident that not all cases of infectious diseases are reported by the attending physician as required by law. For example, in 1904 there were 54 deaths from typhold fever. The recognized mortality from typhold fever in this part of the country is not over tan per cent. therefore on this basis, 54 deaths would correspond to 540 cases, but only 171 cases were reported to the Board of Health.

cases were reported to the Board of Health.

2. The fumigator does not keep a permanent record of the names and adverses in connection with his work, to show that fumigation has been done in all cases of infections diseases, and of further seeing that all cases reported for fumigation have been previously reported.

further seeing that all cases reported for funigation have been previously reported.

3. Entire responsibility is put upon the attending physician: (a), For the diagnosis; (b), in the details of quarantine and in instructions of the family in methods of controlling the spread of the disease to others; (c), in deciding as to the proper time for disinfection and raising the quarantine, and in the preparation of the apartments for disinfection.

4. The Board has no schedule of the recognized period of contagiousness in these infectious diseases, in which such a time limit is commonly set in other places, nor does it require bacteriological examinations in diphtheria to determine when the case is no longer contagious, although this is universally recognized as the only safe and accurate method.

5. No systematic effort is made by the board to discover, the origin of cases of infectious diseases and trace their spread of the location of cases of infectious diseases is not kept according to any system, which would facilitate a study of these important points.

6. In place of direct efforts of this sort, founded on a recognition of the fact

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portant measures which would reach all cases, only a few of which could possibly be isolated in a hospital.

11. There are city and State laws prohibiting expectorating on the sidewalks and in public places, but these are not enforced.

12. Numerous wells and springs are used in various parts of the city, it is recognized by the board that many cases of sickness are due to this cause. No systematic attempt has been made to correct this evil.

13. Mosquitoes are recognized as the means of conveying certain diseases. No attempt has been made by the Health Department to locate the breeding places of these posts or to control their propagation, either by its own efforts or by the causeling of the upble in this important matter.

(d) MILK AND FOOD INSPECTION.

(d) MILK AND FOOD INSPECTION.

1. The department of milk and tood inspection consist of an inspector, with two assistants. One of the assistants is an analytical chemist. The qualifications of the other two men were stated by the president of the Board of Healt to be as follows: "One had worked in a meat house and the other in a grocery siere." MILK AND FOOD INSPECTION.

ment house and the other in a grocery store."

2 So far as condemning and destroying visible spotled ment, vegetables and fruit is concerned, there is no reason to doubt that their duties have been properly carried out. This inspection is especially useful in preventing the packers from dumping on the Itchmond market neats which would not be received elsewhere.

3. Under our present ordinance, milit is examined chemically for mutritive constitutints and preservatives. Your committee is convinced that this work has been efficiently and conscientiously performed. This has raised the standard of the milk on the Itchmond market, so far as skinning, watered and artificially preserved milke is concerned.

4. The examinations, as at present conducted, do not aim to detect the disease-producing properties of milk. This is the most imoprant question in connection with milk, since it is well recognized that the intestinal diseases of in-

in the world worked on the preparation of this issue of The Delineator.
The fiction; the continued stories; the papers by experts in Womanly

the origin of infectious diseases, are taken to check their spread.

S. Education of the public in uanitary matters, by special circulars, newspaper articles, lectures, etc., is now recognized as a legitimate and valuable adjunct in the fight against disease. This field has been entirely neglected by the Health Department.

9. Funnigation, as conducted by the Health Department, is not thorough.

10. No organized campaign against tuberculosis has been conducted by the Health Department. The very high death rate from consumption is but the natural consequence of this.

The only recommendation made by the board for the control of tuberculosis is the establishment of a hospital for the segregation of cases of this disease, overlooking completely the many other important measures which would reach all cases, only a few of which could possibly be isolated in a hospital.

to point, can be detected only in such systematic inspection, checked by bacteriological examination. This has not been done, and the amount of money placed at the disposal of your committee was not sufficient to cuable it to pursue its investigation as to plumbing and other matters; but if the recommendations of your committee are adopted, this work can be prosecuted, and proper remedies provided by the reorganized Board of Health or to commission, as set forth in the following proposed ordinance,

RECOMMENDATIONS.

After careful consideration of the above and consultation with Professor W. T. Sedgwick, your committee begs to suinful it is recommendations as embodied in the following draft of an ordinance, prepared at its request by the City Attorney. An ordinance to create a Board of Health, prescribe their duties and powers and to authorize the use by said board of any sums of money now appropriated for the use of the present Health Department of the city of Richmond.

He it ordained by the Council of the city of Richmond.

I. That a board, to be known as the Board of Health, be, and the same is hereby, created, to be composed of five members, all of whom shall be cityers and voters in the city of Richmond, and at least one of whom shall be a doctor of medicine, one a licensed lawyor and one a civil engineer, to be cleeted by the Council of the city of Richmond, in Joint session, as soon as many be after the paissage of this ordinance. The members of said board shull bold office for a term of five years from the date of election, except the members first elected under the properties of the sordinance, who shall hold office for one, two, three, four and five years, respectively, from the first day of July, 1806, and thereafter until their successors are elected and qualified, the respective terms of whom shall be ascertained at the first meeting of the said board, at which the board shall proceed

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president pro tempore, who shall preside and exercise the other duties of the pres-ident in his absence or when otherwise incapacitated to act.

president pro tempore, who shall preside and exercise the other duties of the president in his absence or when otherwise incapacitated to act.

3. The Board of Health of the city of Richmond are hereby authorized and required to appoint the following officers. A chilef health officer, city bacteriologist, plumbing inspector, food inspector and a clerk for the Health Department, terms of which officers shall be two years, and may employ and discharge assistants to such officers shall be two years, and may employ and discharge assistants to such officers shall be two years, and may employ and discharge assistants to such officers and other employes necessity to make effective the administration of the Health Department; provided, however, that such force shall not be so increased as to incur any limbility on the city beyond appropriations made for the maintenance of said department. All such officers, assistants and employes may, at any time, be removed by the said board for cause deemed sufficient by them, or such fines or suspensions may be imposed for cause, as the board may deem proper. The board is hereby authorized to investigate any incapacity. Insubordination or other derejiction of duty on the part of any officer or employe, and in any such investigation the board shall have the power to send for persons and require their attendance and to require the production of papers, and by their presiding officer to administer an oath. The sold board are hereby empowered to prescribe, from time to time, the duties of such officers and employes.

4. The Board of Health shall have and excelse fully all howers and employes.

4. The Board of Health shall have and excelse fully all nowers necessary to secure the humbiliants of the city of Richmond.

5. All of the offices readed by characterial and of the duties in powers necessary to the solution of the charter and ordinances of the city of Ri

9. Nothing in this ordinance shall be construed to interfere with the Street Cleaning Department of the city of Richmond or curtail the ditties and powers of the Committee on Health of the Council of the city of Richmond in relation thereto in relation ta the maintenance and control of the City Crematory.

10. The said Board of Health is hereby

control of the City Crematory.

16. The said Board of Health is hereby expressly authorized and empowered to make and prescribe reasonable rules and regulations to carry out the powers heroinbefore conferred upon them, and any person, firm or corporation violating such rules and regulations shaft be liable to fine of not less than two nor more than twonty-five dollars for each offense, recoverable before the Police Justice of the city of Richmend.

11. The Board of Health hereby created.

tice of the city of Richmond.

11. The Board of Health hereby created, shall be authorized, for the maintenance of the Health Department of the city of Richmond, to draw their warrants upon the appropriations made for the maintenance of the present Board of Health by the ordinance approved March 17, 1996, 12. All ordinances in conflict with this ordinance are hereby repealed.

13. This ordinance shall be in force on and after July 1, 1996, Respectfully submitted.

ENNION G. WILLIAMS,

W. W. MORTON,

A. BEIRNE BLAIR.
BARTON H. GRUNDY,
JNO. J. LYNCH.

Infraction of Pension Laws. Charged with breaking the pension laws of the United States a negro was brought from the District of Columbia yesterday morning by Deputy Marshal Stringer, of that district. The negro seems rather more unfortunate than

seems rather more unfortunate than guilty of any serious infraction of the laws. He served with distinction in the Philippines, and as a testimonial of his bravery shows but half of his right arm. The negro was committed to jail to await the investigation of his case, which will be made in the near future.

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